

Alan Dale and the Theatre Hat.

Our versatile dramatic critic makes an invention which settles at last the awful nuisance. See next Sunday's Journal.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

The president of a great humane society declares that all incurable invalids ought to be put to death. His article in Sunday's Journal.

Wants to Kill Sick People.

NO. 5,045.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

LABOR'S VAST DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

The Champion of Democracy Given a Grand Ovation by Workingmen of Chicago.

Largest Procession of Members of Trades and Labor Organizations Ever Seen in the Western City.

Mr. Bryan's Non-Partisan Address at Sharpshooters' Park Received with Enthusiasm—The Speech Heard by a Multitude of Citizens.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Chicago has seen many crowds in its time, but it has been many a day since it witnessed such an outpouring of humanity as that which thronged the streets to-day and later filled the picturesque Sharpshooters' Park to listen to an address by William Jennings Bryan.

Estimates on the number of participants in the parade of course are widely divergent. They differ also on the size of the multitude at the park. All agree, however, that the showing made by Chicago labor to-day surpassed anything in the city's history. It was an ideal Labor Day, ushered in with a blue sky, summer sunshine and a soft breeze. The day was participated in and enjoyed by the populace generally, as well as celebrated by organized labor.

It was not merely an occasion when the laboring man put on his best clothes to march in a big parade, it was his first opportunity to hear the laboring man's champion discuss the issues of the day from a non-partisan standpoint. He went himself and his friends went with him.

Throngs in the Streets.
The city was up and stirring betimes. In the early languorous hours, when usually only the workmen scurry through the streets, throngs of pleasure seekers were out, bound for the downtown districts to gaze at the first preparations for the great parade. Members of unions in their marching regalia and without the usual accompaniment of their dinner pails, sallied forth bright and early, bound for the headquarters of their various organizations.

All the downtown thoroughfares were dense with people long before the formation of the parade was begun. They remained on the streets until it had passed, then all who could possibly do so made their way to Sharpshooters' Park. Had the celebration been held at a more accessible point the throngs would have been much greater. As it was, but one car line led to the place, which, being an hour's ride from the centre of the city, naturally prevented many going who greatly desired to.

Estimates of the Crowd.
Here are the estimates which will be given in to-morrow's issues of the different morning papers of the size of the crowds in the parade and at the park:

Chronicle (Gold Democrat)—At the park, 30,000; in the parade, 30,000.
Record (Independent)—At the park, 62,000; in the parade, 15,000.
Tribune (Republican)—At the park, 11,000 to 15,000; in the parade, 15,000.
Inter Ocean (Republican)—In the park, 20,000; in the parade, 18,000.
Times-Herald (Independent-Republican)—Makes no estimate, but says: "It was great and enthusiastic for Bryan."

The estimates of the evening papers are: Dispatch (Independent Silver Democrat)—At the park, 30,000; in the parade, 30,000.
Journal (Independent-Republican)—In the parade, 25,000; at the park, no estimate.
Post (Independent-Republican)—In the parade, 30,000; no estimate at the park.

Thus it will be shown that the very low estimate on the attendance at the park—that made by the Tribune—was 11,000 to 15,000, while the largest—that of the Record, a thoroughly independent paper—was 62,000. All agree that the demonstration was unparalleled in the history of Labor Day celebrations.

Spectators of the Parade.
In the immediate vicinity of the line of march, from the lake front to Loomis street, there were tens of thousands of people. A conservative estimate places the number of people who were interested in the parade either as spectators or marchers at 200,000. Perhaps there were more.

By far the largest crowd massed at any point was that which stood on Michigan avenue, about the Auditorium Annex. Within three blocks fully 50,000 people were compressed. Mr. Bryan was at the Annex while the parade was forming, and the hope of seeing the candidate as he entered his carriage, together with the view to be obtained there of the parade, made this point the one most favored along the line of march.

The appearance of Mr. Bryan on the bal-

cony of the Auditorium in response to cheers which had been kept up for fully half an hour was the signal for a tremendous demonstration. The crowd was not only eager, it was wild, for a sight of the candidate, and the sight of the young Nebraskan afforded an outlet for a superabundance of enthusiasm, and spectators vied with each other in their enthusiastic greeting.

Procession Three Miles Long.
The parade was not less than three miles in length, and its passage at a point along the line of march in Jackson boulevard consumed over two hours. Last year organized labor did not present a united front, and the result was two parades, which served to materially weaken the effect of the demonstration and divide public interest. This year differences were buried for the time being, and, with the exception of the war between the musical unions, there was nothing to disturb the fraternal affiliation of unions and brotherhoods representing every department of labor.

Aside from the tremendous greeting to Mr. Bryan at the park, the demonstration was devoid of any taint of political partisanship. Campaign buttons were not extensively worn, and the men in line failed to reply to shouts from sidewalk enthusiasts for their favorite candidates. It was labor day in the broadest sense of the term, and while many heated political arguments were indulged in by hosts of excited partisans along the line of march, the members of the numerous organizations seldom made response to the clamorous demands of spectators for the usual "Three cheers for —" whichever candidate chanced to be the favorite of the voiceful spectator.

A Representative Body.
Organized labor may well be proud of the showing made by its thousands of representatives. No finer body of men ever marched through the streets of Chicago. Broad-shouldered, clear-eyed, clean-cut artisans and mechanics, well clad and well fed constituted a vast majority of the paraders. Young men and old—the beardless face and elastic step of the one, in striking contrast with the grizzled locks and well preserved middle age of the other—were side by side. Skilled workmen in the higher ranks of labor fraternized with their more humble brother toilers, whose hands were calloused and worn with hard manual labor.

Carpenters, masons, iron and metal workers, cigar makers, painters, pressmen, tailors, plumbers, wood workers and a score of other avocations were all represented, and all held their heads erect and marched with the consciousness of independence, and the knowledge of the sovereignty of the American workman.

The unfortunate complications between the Chicago Musical Society and the American Musical Union weakened the musical effect of the parade, as many of the leading bands of the city refused to take part in the demonstration. The bands engaged by the various unions gave entire satisfaction, however, and the only comment of the spectators was upon the absence of many familiar organizations, which have always been seen in labor parades on previous occasions.

At Sharpshooters' Park.
The demonstration at Sharpshooters' Park was under the auspices of the Building Trades Council. Another celebration was held at Ogden's Grove by the Trades and Labor Assembly. These are the two leading central labor organizations of the city. The membership of the former is by representation 22,000, of the latter 11,000.

Both celebrations were nominally non-partisan, but Mr. Bryan attended the former, so did the crowds. Although Mr. Bryan was announced to speak at 2 o'clock, shortly after 1 o'clock began to assemble in front of the little pavilion in the North Park and climb the trees that offered the better views of the speaker's stand.

Mr. Bryan, accompanied by J. J. Ryan, Peter Green and Joseph Dine, all well-known labor leaders, and ex-Judge S. P. McCormick, drove up to the speaker's stand and took chairs in the rear of the pavilion at 2:10 o'clock.

Bryan Given Hearty Cheers.
The appearance of the silver leader was the signal for tremendous cheering. The crowds had been waiting long and anxiously for the candidate, and all the reserve lung power was turned loose. For fully ten minutes the cheering continued. Mr. Bryan smiled and nodded as he surveyed the immense throngs, and when the applause had subsided took out of his pocket and arranged the notes from which he intended to speak. This done, he turned to ex-Judge McCormick and chatted smilingly about the men and boys who populated the strong branches of the trees. This seemed to please him, for he was still looking in the tree tops when Chairman Edward P. Carroll introduced him as the orator of the day.

Mr. Bryan's address was, as had been

EXTRACTS FROM BRYAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

No man who understands the advantage of government will ever raise his hand against government itself.

Arbitration is simply the extension of the idea of the court of justice.

Discontent lies at the foundation of all progress; so long as you are satisfied you will never go forward.

Common people believe in a democratic form of government.

One of the important duties of government is the putting of rings in the noses of dogs.

No part of the people of the world are so important to the welfare of mankind as those whose labor and brain convert natural resources into material wealth.

No great riches nor abject poverty furnishes the soil in which grows the best civilization.

A man who would use a loan to intimidate a citizen has yet to learn the genius of the institutions under which he lives.

Whenever a man offers you pay for your vote he insults your manhood.

Discontent in our form of government ends in reformation through the peaceful means of the ballot.

Society has a right to protect itself against contests between labor and capital.

It is possible under our form of government to have just as good a government as the people deserve.

If you increase the number of those who work and yet eat, you will drive men to degradation and increase the ranks of criminals.

TIMELY AND A STRONG APPEAL TO LABOR.

John N. Bogert, of the American Federation of Labor, Analyzes the Speech of the Nominee and Makes Predictions.

This speech is very timely. It is more than an address to the workers in Chicago—it appeals to the toilers everywhere. It will bring out and crystallize the "labor sentiment" of the entire country. The attempts to suppress this sentiment will rather develop it, broaden it, deepen it, strengthen it and embolden it, make it more determined in its say. Inquiry from all parts of the industrial world will now be focussed upon the issues represented by Mr. Bryan's candidacy.

His strong expressions in behalf of the common people; his quotations from Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln; his demand for government without favoritism; his recommendation of arbitration in labor disputes; his advocacy of proper legislation on the problem of the unemployed; and finally his exaltation of labor organizations and their achievements, placing them above associations of bankers, railroad magnates and monopolists in their relations with the general public—all these will touch the responsive chord among city workers and farmers.

Mr. Bryan is distinctly a people's candidate. I believe the plain people of this country—whom Abraham Lincoln loved—feel that they again have a candidate for President whom they can trust as they have not trusted any other candidate since Lincoln. The history of our country shows four such true representatives, appearing at cyclic intervals in this country—Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Bryan. These men were defenders of the rights of the people. They were called to leadership at critical periods of our political history. We are now at a critical period. The crisis has brought forth the man to lead and win.

Mr. Bryan is the embodiment of the principles for which organized labor is battling. Our platform might well be simply "Bryan." This is Labor's golden opportunity, to be embraced with zeal and utilized as the chance of a lifetime. And, thank God that, although capital is banded together as never before, there is a steadily growing unity of purpose among the workers that will, by election day, sweep aside this evil power and give an enduring triumph to the new and true Democracy.

The idea that any considerable number of workingmen will vote for McKinley, especially since this far-reaching speech, is preposterous.

Organizer New York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.



Mr. Bryan Declares That the Prosperity of the Nation Depends Upon Workingmen.

Rights Can Be Obtained Through the Ballot and Employers Cannot Dictate What Ticket Shall Be Voted.

Danger in Enforced Idleness, as an Army of Unemployed Threatens Revolution and Jeopardizes the Positions of the Employed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—William J. Bryan's speech to the workmen of Chicago at Sharpshooters' Park to-day is as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I desire to thank the Building and Trades Council for this opportunity which they have extended to me to speak before the people assembled on Labor Day. Labor Day has become a fixed thing among our institutions, and it is well that it has, because on this day all over this nation those who are engaged in the production of wealth meet in order that they may commune with each other, discuss those questions in which they are specially interested, and emphasize before the world that there is nothing dishonorable in the fact that one earns his bread in the sweat of his face. (Applause.)

I am glad to stand on this day in the presence of those to whom this nation is so largely indebted for all that it has had, for all that it has now, and for all that it can hope to have. I am not indignant in idle flattery when I say to you that no part of the people of the world are so important to the welfare of mankind as those whose labor and brain convert natural resources into material wealth. (Applause.)

I might quote to you what Mr. Carlisle said to these people in 1878. He described them as "the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country." He did not praise them too highly. The struggling masses not only produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country in time of peace, but the struggling masses have ever been, and must ever be, the nation's surest protection in the time of peril. (Applause.)

Let me quote to you what another American has said in speaking of labor and capital—Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) In a message to Congress he used these words: "Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit a warning voice against this approaching return to despotism. It is not needed, but there is one point, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is valuable only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor."

And then he adds: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. (Applause.) Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration."

And then he adds: "No man living is more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or to touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as them and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost." (Applause.)

These are the words of Lincoln. They are not engendered to arouse animosity against capital, but they state a great truth that ought always to be remembered—that capital is but the fruit of labor, and you cannot destroy labor without destroying the possibility of future capital. (Applause.)

I have quoted two American authorities. I want in an ascending scale to reach a higher authority. Let me quote to you from that man whose words have entitled him to be called the wisest of men, Solomon said on this subject: "Give me neither poverty nor riches. Feed me with food convenient for me, lest I be full and deny thee, and say, 'Who is the Lord?' or lest I be poor and steal and take the name of my God in vain." I want you to remember that Solomon regards not the extremes, but I was about to say the golden mean, I will say the gold and silver mean. (Applause.) He regards that condition best which is not at either extreme, but lies in between the extremes. Neither the great riches nor the abject poverty furnishes the soil in which grows the best civilization. Those who are oppressed by poverty lose ambition, the lofty purpose that is necessary to lead one on to the greatest achievements, and those who possess too great wealth

lose the necessity for labor—that labor which is absolutely essential to the developing of the best in human nature. Solomon was right, therefore, when he praised this intermediate condition.

The great middle classes are the bulwark of society, and from the middle classes has come almost all of good that has come to bless the human race. (Applause.) Let me recall another compliment paid to the common people. When we use that term there are some who say we are appealing to the passions of the masses. There are some who apply the name demagogue to anybody who speaks of the common people. My friends, let me call to your attention the fact that when the meek and lowly Nazarene came among men, preaching peace on earth and good will toward men, He was not welcomed by those who were described as people who devoured widows' houses and for a pretence made prayers. (Applause.)

But when He gave that great commandment that "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," who listened to him? The Scripture tells us, and in so doing pays the highest compliment ever paid to the masses—the Scripture tells us that the common people heard Him gladly. (Applause.) And the common people are the only people who have ever heard gladly any person who preached humanity and equal rights. (Great applause.)

I do not mean to say that there are no exceptions to the general rule. There have always been found among the richer classes those who were aided and abetted in philanthropy. There have always been found among them those who were willing to spend their lives in the uplifting of their fellows; but I am speaking of the rule that reforms do not come from and are not supported by those who consider themselves lifted above the common people. (Applause.) Nor do I mean that you have never found, among the common people those who would betray their fellows. You have found them. There is one of them where it is one of the unfortunate things that stand out upon every page of history—that the character of Judas is not confined to any class of society, but is found everywhere in all ages. (Applause.) I mean simply to say this, that while among the common people have at all times been found those who would betray their brethren and sell them into bondage if they could, yet in spite of this the common people have been the great impelling force that has lifted civilization from generation to generation up to the highest ground. (Applause.)

There are three forms of government best known among men. There is the monarchy, where king rules by right divine; there is the aristocracy, where a few control, and there is the democracy, which means the rule of the people themselves. Why is it that the strength of democracy—I do not use it in a party sense, but in its private sense—why is it that the strength of democracy has always been found among the common people? Why? It is simple enough. If a man has high position of a great wealth he may be able to stand aloof on the good side of the king. If he has great influence he may be one of the ruling classes in an aristocracy. But the masses are not willing to leave any form of government to their children except democracy, in which each citizen is protected in the enjoyment of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. (Applause.)

The great common belief in a democratic form of government because it is only in a democratic form of government that they are able to protect their rights and advance their interests so far as government can advance human interests. Let us divide the world into two parts of government. In the land it is on the one hand that our government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. What kind of government will people consent to when they are free to consent? There is one kind of government that they love. (Cries of "Bryan's government and applause.") And that is the government which knows the government in which every citizen stands on the same plane, and where the government treats them all alike without regard to position in society or without regard to wealth. (Applause.) A government that treats all rights to all, but confers special privileges on none—that is the kind of government that appeals to the common people. (Applause.)

There are two things to be considered in government. The first is that in the enactment of legislation you should be careful to give no advantage to one person over another. If that advantage can be given, in other words, if the duty of government to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, but that is only part of the business of the government. Jefferson has said the other half of it. He says that government must restrain men from injuring one another, and the government that is able to restrain the strongest man from injuring the weakest citizen in all the land is a government which fails to do its whole duty. (Applause.)

I was passing through Iowa some months ago and I got an idea from some boys. An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. As I was driving along I noticed these boys rooting in a field, and they were leaning up the ground, and the first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property, and that carried me back to when I was a boy and when we had boys we used to put rings in their noses, and then the thought

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The great common belief in a democratic form of government because it is only in a democratic form of government that they are able to protect their rights and advance their interests so far as government can advance human interests. Let us divide the world into two parts of government. In the land it is on the one hand that our government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. What kind of government will people consent to when they are free to consent? There is one kind of government that they love. (Cries of "Bryan's government and applause.") And that is the government which knows the government in which every citizen stands on the same plane, and where the government treats them all alike without regard to position in society or without regard to wealth. (Applause.) A government that treats all rights to all, but confers special privileges on none—that is the kind of government that appeals to the common people. (Applause.)

There are two things to be considered in government. The first is that in the enactment of legislation you should be careful to give no advantage to one person over another. If that advantage can be given, in other words, if the duty of government to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, but that is only part of the business of the government. Jefferson has said the other half of it. He says that government must restrain men from injuring one another, and the government that is able to restrain the strongest man from injuring the weakest citizen in all the land is a government which fails to do its whole duty. (Applause.)

I was passing through Iowa some months ago and I got an idea from some boys. An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. As I was driving along I noticed these boys rooting in a field, and they were leaning up the ground, and the first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property, and that carried me back to when I was a boy and when we had boys we used to put rings in their noses, and then the thought